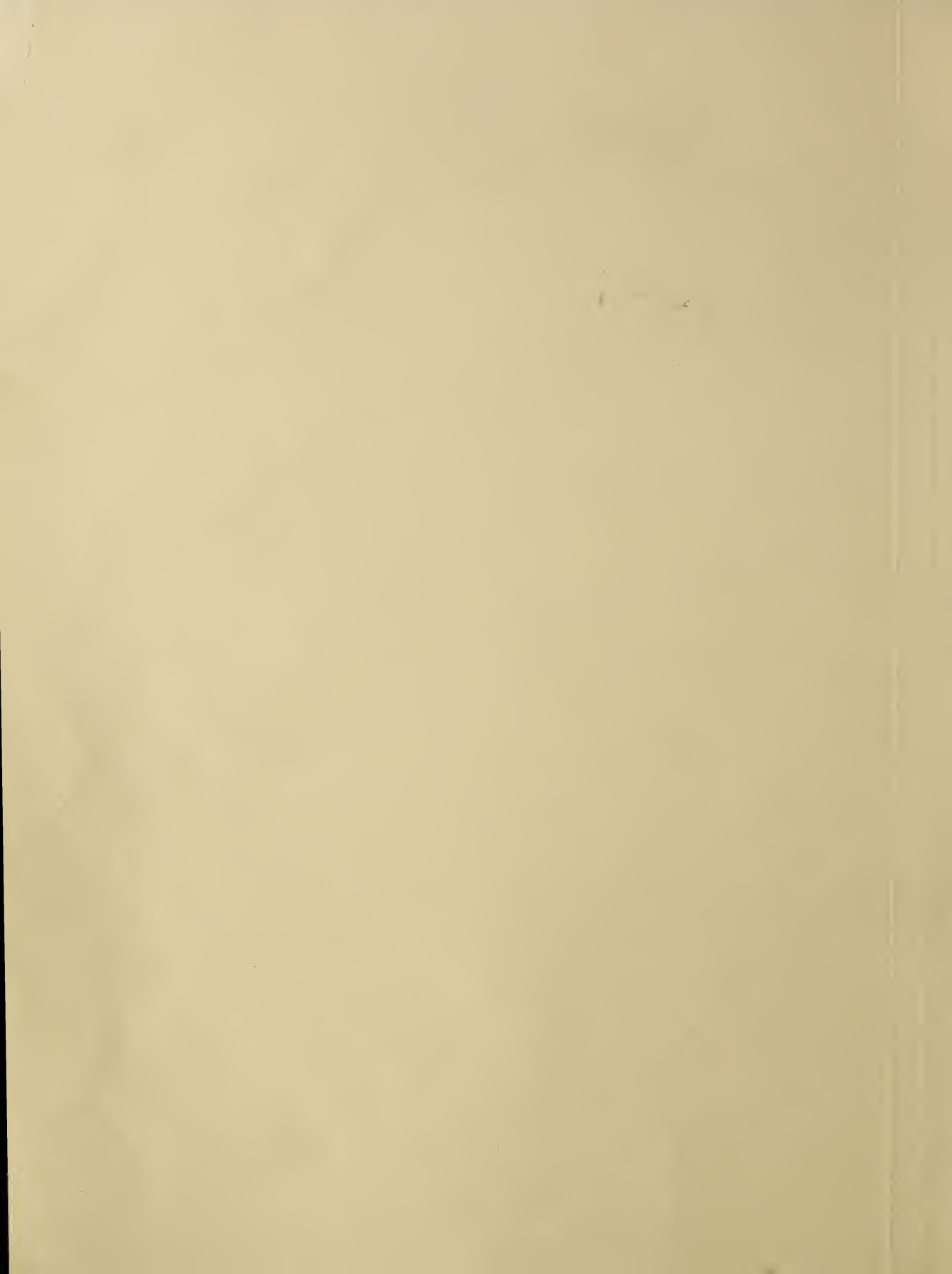


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AUGUST 1952

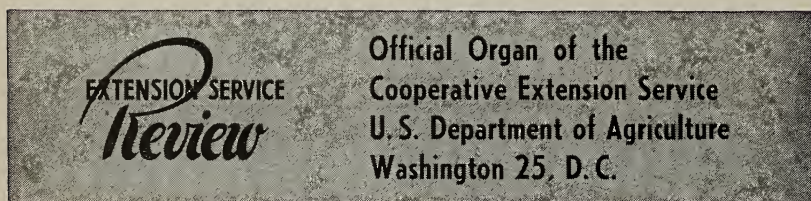
EXTENSION SERVICE
Review



Peaches are plentiful for the home freezer.

In this issue—

	Page
Better Rural Housing <i>Sherman Briscoe</i>	131
Farm Boys at Heart <i>David J. DuBois</i>	132
Blueprint for Rural Progress <i>Herbert M. White</i>	133
Mrs. Jack Sprat Now Likes Lean <i>Stella S. English</i>	134
Grasslands Field Day <i>N. M. Eberly</i>	135
Farmer Hochul Lee—Korean Leader <i>Frederick J. Shulley</i>	136
It's Your Home Hour	137
Maine Ready to Feed Many in an Emergency <i>John W. Manchester</i>	138
Extension Serves Out-of-the-Way Places	140
The Job of the County Agent— Test of Progress <i>D. M. Hall</i>	142
Have You a Plan <i>Henry Sefton</i>	143
All for One—One for All <i>Durell Davis</i>	144
Extension Days in Burma <i>Otto K. Hunerwadel</i>	145
Neighborhood Leaders Trained	151



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LESTER A. SCHLUP, *Chief*

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, *Editor*

DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, *Associate Editor*

GERTRUDE L. POWER, *Art Editor*

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Ear to the Ground

• The cover this month brings to mind the luscious peach which is reported to be a good crop in most parts of the country. Interest in freezing and canning techniques runs high. The comely canner is Beatrice Mountjoy, food specialist of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U.S.D.A. The picture is one of a series on freezing now being taken for a film strip which you can use next season.

• The article in this issue "Tests of Progress" came into being when a specialist read the articles agents have been writing in the series "The Job of the County Agent." After reading this, the author thinks you might ask how people can be tested on persistence, flexibility, cooperativeness and dependability. He says it could be done. In fact he has used with rural youth groups a sort of check list on cooperativeness. Do you think the development of such tests might be useful?

• We have been saddened by the passing of two stalwarts of early home demonstration days. Susie V. Powell of Mississippi, one of the five first home demonstration agents appointed by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp and Mrs. Laura I. Winters a pioneer agent in Wyoming and Kansas who understood the problems of rural people in a wonderful way. There will be more about the contribution of these two women in the next issue.

• Do the younger agents understand the spirit and philosophy which has made the Extension Service? If you want to get the feel and some essential facts all done up in a neat package, watch for Director Sanders article "Some Extension Philosophy."

• If a larger dose is called for, there is a new book "Spirit and Philosophy of Extension Work" just published by Epsilon Sigma Phi and the USDA Graduate School. Madge Reese, one of the editors and prime movers in getting this significant volume published, will write about it in the next issue. Two articles scheduled for next month will evaluate some of the newer methods of doing extension work in the field of clothing and retailer education.

CBA

New Approach to

BETTER RURAL HOUSING

SHERMAN BRISCOE, USDA Information Specialist

A NEW extension approach to the development of better rural housing is being tried by the colored home demonstration agents of South Carolina.

Near Kingstree, S. C., last May, they dedicated the first farm demonstration house of its kind in the Nation—a six-room modern rambler in which 30 rural families a year will each have the opportunity to spend a week, learning first-hand about better housing and modern conveniences.

Up to now only 4-H Club girls have lived in the model house, but in September or early October, the first family will move in and get a sample of better living. And thinks Mrs. Marian B. Paul, State home agent for Negro work, "the family will never be satisfied again with their old home without electricity and running water and a modern kitchen."

Mrs. Paul says that one young farm family in each of the 30 counties where a home agent is employed will be selected each year to spend a week in the home between fall and late spring. A full-time home management worker is to be employed to assist the families in having the most fruitful experiences possible.

Objectives of the demonstration house, says Mrs. Paul, are: (1) to motivate the families to improve their homes; (2) to train the women in better methods of home management and in the use of labor-saving devices, (3) to develop a model lawn, garden, and poultry flock, and (4) to make the house useful for educational and recreational purposes.

The idea for such a home was conceived by Mrs. Paul 6 years ago. She took her plan to the General Education Board and was granted \$7,500 for the project. Home demonstration clubs and business firms in the region contributed the rest of the funds and furnishings for the model home.

In front of the new demonstration house (right), looking over the plans are District Agent A. H. Ward, Mrs. Marian B. Paul, Negro State home agent, and Juanita Neely, State home demonstration agent. (below) Mrs. Carrie Bradley, president of the Jeremiah community rural club, which gave the land for the house, demonstrates how to make a bed for the vice president of the club and Willie M. Price, assistant Negro State supervisor.



They gave timber, an electric pump, rugs, bedspreads, towels, and material for draperies.

The attractive \$8,200 cement block rambler has a living room, dining room, U-shaped kitchen, three bedrooms, including a children's room; bathroom, front porch, screened back porch, and ample storage space. All the windows have full-length screens.

The home is furnished with used furniture that has been refinished and reupholstered. For example, the agents and clubwomen were given an old overstuffed chair which they renovated at a total cost of only \$17. They now value the attractive chair

at \$85. Total furnishings, exclusive of the electric appliances, cost only \$165, but are now worth close to \$2,000.

The electrical appliances—stove, refrigerator, automatic washing machine, and ironer—cost them \$614 at a 45-percent discount. This equipment will be replaced every 2 years by the latest models, and the home economist of the appliance firm will give demonstrations in the proper use of the equipment twice a month.

"Perhaps a practical demonstration in better living may help to stimulate the construction of improved homes. We hope our house serves such a purpose," says Mrs. Paul.



The boys find greasing the combine a lot different from working on a B-26.

Farm Boys at Heart

What the Henry Apel family did for farm-boy airmen stationed near them, other farm families can do, says David J. DuBois of the National Recreation Association, who wrote this article.

AN AIR FORCE Corporal from New York State stationed at Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma 3 years ago knocked on the door of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Apel's farm home, 2 miles east of Vance and 5 miles southeast of Enid, and asked for enough work to earn a good farm meal.

Corporal Keith Kennigott didn't need the work and he was being well fed by the Air Force. But he had a great hunger to experience again the kind of life he had known as a civilian on his family's farm in New York. No movies, dances, PX's, service clubs, or bright lights could satisfy this craving to eat the kind of cooking he remembered so well and to talk and work with the people with whom he had so much in common.

The Apel family needed no extra hired help, but their hearts went out

to this young man thousands of miles away from his own home. "Look," Mr. Apel said, "any time you want a home-cooked meal, just come on in. And if you want, you can milk the cows, too."

During the remainder of the time Keith was stationed at Vance Field he made many visits to the Apel farm. And the Apels enjoyed his company so much that they decided to invite other servicemen there. Soon there were servicemen around the farm a good deal of the time. They went hunting, drove the tractor, milked the cows, did the chores, and lived pretty much as they would at home. Today, few mealtimes pass at the Apel farm without some Vance Field youngster stowing away a home-cooked meal.

The boys aren't the only ones who have enjoyed it—so have the 9 Apels

(father, mother, and 7 daughters aged 11 to 23 years). One serviceman who had been a guest at the Apel home frequently, Sergeant Don Pierce of Harlingen, Texas, became a son-in-law in the family a year ago, marrying daughter Bernice.

Every once in a while a package arrives for the Apels from some far-off military post. Corporal Don Talecki of Bridgeport, Pa., expressed his appreciation for the Apel hospitality with a Japanese fishing rod and kit for Mr. Apel and some paintings for Mrs. Apel.

Military officials and civilians concerned with the off-post leisure hours of servicemen have always known that many of the men and women in military uniform come from farm homes and that they would enjoy a taste of farm living in their off-duty hours. But during World War II there wasn't time to encourage farm hospitality. Off-post recreation was a sort of mass-produced Times Square and Stage Door Canteen.

Within the past 18 months most communities adjacent to military installations have come to accept the fact that the serviceman is here to stay. These communities look on armed forces personnel as new residents in their midst. They extend to them an invitation to participate in the regular leisure life of the community.

The serviceman who comes from a farm and loves the life it provides will find no substitute for getting out on the land and taking part in the leisure life of the rural communities near where he is stationed. The experiences of the Apels and the airmen from Vance Field who visited them offer a pattern for other farm families to make a real contribution to the morale of the armed forces. Not only will many young men from rural areas appreciate the opportunity to find a "home away from home" but there can be great pleasure in introducing "city boys" to farm living.

The National Recreation Association, a voluntary service organization, has worked closely with the Department of Defense in interpreting the need for adequate off-post recreation.

Of course, real farm hospitality

cannot be organized and operated like a city recreation program or a special servicemen's club. Men can't be "detailed" to accept hospitality invitations and most farm people won't want to play host to more than three or four men at a time.

But national farm organizations, local extension agents, and farm leaders can do a great deal to extend the opportunities for farm boys in the service to get back to the farm for a few hours or days. What is necessary is to set up some local channels of communication where the farmer in the service can meet the local civilian farmer.

A few facts about the current style serviceman are listed below.

1. Most of the time he will be out of uniform when he is off post.
2. He will frequently have an automobile or will be able to share his buddy's.
3. He is not looking for a "hand-out" and expects to pay a moderate charge for his recreation.
4. He does not expect or want to be treated as a serviceman but as another civilian.
5. He is frequently quite young.

Servicemen also come from farms. For many of them the best kind of off-post recreation will be the kind of hospitality farm homes can offer.



Sgt. Pierce approves the plans for dinner at the Apel's.

Blueprint for Rural Progress

HERBERT M. WHITE, Assistant Extension Editor, Montana

IN TYPICAL "town meeting" fashion, more than 4,500 Montana farm and ranch people, as well as many others concerned with the State's agriculture, took part this past winter in a series of county and district Rural Progress Conferences to review significant changes that have taken place in the past 25 years and to single out the major problems in agriculture and rural living that need attention now or in the immediate future.

Sponsored by the Montana Extension Service, the Rural Progress conferences marked the first time that large numbers of rural people in Montana have met together on a State-wide basis to discuss their common problems since a series of economic conferences were held by the Extension Service in 1927.

In fact, the 1952 conferences were held at the suggestion of the Montana State College Agricultural Advisory Council which is composed of 25 representative rural men and women from over the State. The council meets twice a year with the college administrators to advise them on current problems and needs in agriculture and rural living.

As pointed out by Extension Director R. B. Tootell, the purpose of the Rural Progress conferences was to encourage rural people to:

1. Study and understand significant changes that have taken place in Montana agriculture and rural living over the past 25 years.
2. Isolate major problems of present-day agriculture and rural living.
3. Attempt to anticipate future changes and to recommend adjustments that will need to be made to meet these changes.
4. Encourage more people to take an interest in community problems and to assume leadership in finding solutions to these problems.
5. Encourage young people particularly to participate in community affairs and prepare themselves for positions of leadership.

6. Emphasize what individuals and local groups can do for themselves to make their homes, their communities and their State an even better place in which to live and make a living.

To lay the background for the seven district conferences which were held over the State in February, county conferences were held in the fall and early winter. In each county the extension agent, with the co-operation of local leaders, appointed a committee to work in each of the following subject-matter fields: Agricultural resources, crops, livestock, irrigated agriculture, rural youth, and rural family living. These committees collected and analyzed county data, studied trends and agreed upon major problems concerning the county's agriculture, youth, and rural living. On the basis of this information each committee drew up a set of recommendations in each of the six major fields for its particular county.

An indication of the interest created among rural people is the fact that some 4,100 different men, women, and young people took part in more than 400 committee meetings that preceded the county conferences. Participating in the county conferences, all of which were one-day meetings, were 1,950 persons.

Climax of the Rural Progress sessions were the seven district conferences held in February. The first morning of each district conference was devoted to a presentation of background information and trends by three key speakers. M. M. Kelso, head of agricultural economics at Montana State College, pointed out some of the major changes in American agriculture in the past 25 years and indicated present trends. Clyde McKee, director of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, discussed major changes in Montana agriculture, and Bessie E. McClelland,

(Continued on page 150)

Mrs. Jack Sprat Now Likes Lean

STELLA S. ENGLISH, Agricultural Research Administration

HAVE YOU ever stood in line at the meat counter and watched housewives buy pork chops or loin roast? If so, you've heard over and over again the old refrain "I'd like chops that are lean."

Consumers have been demanding lean pork for several years. Housewives don't want to pay for a lot of fat that finds its way into the garbage can. In fact, 2 million tons of livestock feed are being used every year to produce fat that nobody wants to eat.

When the market for lard began going down after World War I and the demand for lean pork began going up, research men in the ARA and at State experiment stations began breeding and feeding experiments to learn how to produce hogs with less fat and more lean. The 225-pound market-finished hogs are the answer. No breed or strain of hogs has

a monopoly on meat-type quality. Any farmer can produce these hogs through good selection, feeding, and management.

Since consumers want lean pork and farmers can produce it, why do we still find mostly fat hogs on the market? The main reason is that farmers generally have no incentive to produce the lighter weight hog. Differences in fatness or quality get very little consideration in the market place. In fact, the first meat-type hogs were discounted because of an apparent lack of finish. They still are getting what amounts to a discount, because the price for all hogs, regardless of fat, is generally the same. Thus the farmer who sells his hogs at a weight that gives good consumer products sacrifices the additional income that comes from heavier hogs. Some meat-type hogs are lower in carcass yield than fat

hogs, and this fact is used by some packers as justification for not differentiating between the two types. So farmers do have the responsibility of producing meat-type hogs that give a good carcass yield of preferred cuts.

A few packers have recognized the value of meat-type hogs and are paying a differential up to 50 cents per hundred weight. They are also learning how to identify these hogs on foot. PMA has developed standards for grades of slaughter hogs that take into account both live-hog and carcass grades. The standards are ready for adoption by the industry. Farmers can encourage their adoption by selling their meat-type hogs whenever possible to buyers who buy on the basis of quality. County agents can be a big help in locating such buyers.

New 4-H Marketing Activity

A new 4-H marketing activity, to give Kansas 4-H Club members a better understanding of the principles and practices of marketing and "off-the-farm" business started in 1952.

Co-donors of the new awards program are the Kansas Cooperative Council, Topeka, and the American Institute of Cooperation, Washington, D. C. This activity is separate from the 4-H grain marketing program introduced in Kansas last year.

"The new activity is set up on both an individual and a club basis. Discussions, demonstrations, and talks on various phases of poultry, livestock, crop, and dairy marketing are encouraged as well as a study of farmer cooperatives. A choice of 16 individual types of activities are listed for individual club members, and nine for clubs."

Medals will be given to one boy and one girl selected as most outstanding in a county. An educational trip to a terminal center, such as Wichita and Kansas City, will be provided for a blue award group of 4-H members. These awards are by the Kansas Cooperative Council.

In addition, the American Institute of Cooperation presents plaques to a maximum of 10 blue award clubs over the State.



The new meat-type hog (right) is easy to spot on the market. It is longer and leaner than the old-type short fat hog (left).

Grasslands Field Day

Shows "Past is but prologue to the future"

N. M. EBERLY, Associate Editor, Pennsylvania

A CUMULATIVE process which gives substance to the saying that "the past is but prologue to the future," extension teaching constantly acquires broader base and challenges long-range planning. This was well illustrated June 12 at a forty-feature Butler County, Pa., Grassland Field Day. Here soil-management and conservation practices established on the host farm over a period of 20 years with the help of County Agent R. H. McDougall almost "stole the show" from the labor-saving power machines widely touted for their crowd-pulling prowess in streamlined hay and silage operations.

Forage harvesters, mowers, stem crushers, rakes, pick-up baler, electric wagon unloaders, sulphur dioxide silage treatment, and four different barn hay finishers, including one employing artificial heat, provided most

of the action and claimed their deserved share of attention. Visiting farmers unacquainted with their use saw them in action and were better able to appraise their worth.

Trial plots, established as extension demonstrations with the Thieles' cooperation, gave field-day visitors comparisons of different clovers, alfalfa varieties, oats, and corn. Other host farm practices, on most of which the county agent had given assistance, added interest to the field day. These included dairy rotation grazing, dairy herd-improvement association records which showed 404-pound per cow butterfat averages, use of slat-bottom calf pens, electric barn ventilation, gutter cleaner, and dairy artificial breeding.

But in the fields, visitors were treated to heavy hay stands so lush that even power mowers could hardly cut through, and this was growing

on land the host farmers, John Thiele and his brother, Howard Thiele, had gradually built up from a run-down condition. They credited their county agent with assisting in the process by suggesting treatment in the right amounts of lime and commercial fertilizer and the manure from their dairy and poultry programs, both of which they built up from small beginnings to 8,000 Leghorns and 50 purebred Holsteins.

In plain view from the day's grassland activities were 50 acres of contour strips laid out by the county agent for the Thieles 6 years ago to stop soil erosion. Only traces of former gullies remained and thrifty crops were growing where once the soil had washed thin.

Tile drainage installation with the aid of a traction ditcher showed how to reclaim wet spots and restore them to regular crop rotation. This was in addition to 17,000 feet of tile already installed on the same farm. An irrigation set-up suggested a "rain when you want it" arrangement for pasture and other farm crops, while a farm pond lay-out listed steps in pond construction.

Many of the visiting farmers could check these features against similar practices on their own farms in an area with one of the heaviest concentrations of conservation practices in the East. The Thiele strips are one of 678 contour lay-outs made by the county extension service on as many farms, covering a total of 28,000 acres.

McDougall also could name 212 farms on which he has assisted in construction of farm ponds. These have afforded fire protection, and water for livestock, spraying, and other uses, including recreation. Extension-aided tile drainage installations, like that on the Thiele place, now total 1,300,000 feet on 370 farms in Butler County.

One of the principal benefits from educational emphasis on better grasslands, McDougall points out, is soil conservation and improvement. Sods improve fertility and protect land from eroding. Nothing succeeds like success. As conservation practices increase, they are accepted more readily on still other farms.



Robert H. Olmstead (extreme left), in charge of dairy extension in Pennsylvania, explains use of sulphur dioxide as grass silage preservation.

Farmer Hochul Lee—Korean Extension Leader

FREDERICK J. SHULLEY, Economics Officer, Kyonggi Province Team
United Nations Civil Assistance Command in Korea

Back when Mr. Shulley was extension forester in Arkansas, the **REVIEW** printed the story of a home demonstration forest he sponsored. Later the story of some of his wartime work in stimulating forestry production for the War Production Board was printed, and then an item on a Korean forest dedicated in April came from Mr. Shulley. This sympathetic account of a Korean farm leader shows that he is still doing an outstanding extension job over there.

"STUDY and practice scientific farming, even under hardship" is the advice which farmer Hochul Lee, of Kyonggi Province, gives to the farmers of South Korea.

Having evacuated his 30-acre farm, four times because of invasions from the North, 45-year-old Mr. Lee is now busy getting his farm reestablished. His farm is located in Mansoo Village in the outer area of Inchon City. The outstanding results on his farm after 13 years of experience are improved fertility, increased livestock, seed improvement, and the establishment of an irrigation system.

Mr. Lee is very grateful to the United Nations Civil Assistance personnel, who facilitated his return from evacuation to Cheju Island, to his farm near Inchon, April 1951.

His farming practices are of high caliber, and they set him up as an excellent farm demonstrator. These practices include: Grew and distributed improved seed in neighborhood; conducted "study days" on his farm; lectured to school teachers in Inchon City; five agricultural students served a year apprenticeship on his farm; wrote an article for a national farming magazine; and kept farm records.

Mr. Lee and his wife are 4-H Club leaders in their neighborhood. On April 25 this spring, he invited farm people from several surrounding villages to visit his farm.

Because of Mr. Lee's farming ability he was chosen to make a 12-minute radio broadcast from Pusan last December.

In 1938, Mr. Lee returned from Japan to his present farm. His only asset was his land. From his neighbors, he borrowed oxen, plow, and seed. That first year's crop included watermelons, pears, and sweetpotatoes, but no rice. He cleared 7½ acres of scrubby pineland, using some of the poles for farm building. That first year he started keeping farm records.

He bought his first oxen and wagon in 1939. In 1940, he grew his first rice, besides digging a 60-foot well. During the period 1941-48 he revised his farm practices by including fruit, additional paddy land, and the use of more fertilizers. In 1945, he bought 25 acres of adjoining mountain land to acquire pasture land and to control erosion so that mountain soil would not be deposited on his rice paddy below. Here was a valuable conservation practice. In 1946, he built a small dam and bought a gas motor for irrigation. By 1949 he had 1 horse, 9 oxen, 40 chickens, 7 pigs, 3 goats, and 20 rabbits.

Mr. Lee's first evacuation was to Sosa (5 miles) July 1950, the second evacuation was to Unyon (5 miles) September 1950. Before this Unyon evacuation, he put all of his 13 years of farm records and some books in a can 12 by 12 by 24 inches and this can in a box which he left in the corner of a room of his home. He also had 150 pounds of seed (15 different kinds) stored in the house. When he returned 4 days later he found the house burned and the farm records and seed destroyed.

On December 17, 1950, he evacuated his farm, the third time, to Cheju Island, below Pusan. While a refugee on the island he attended an English Bible Class conducted by Mr. Bowering, sanitation officer. He and Mr. Bowering became good friends. It was in April 1951, through the assistance of Major Isquierdo, commanding officer, and Mr. Bowering, both U. N. Civil Assistance personnel, that Mr. Lee obtained passage on an L.S.T. to Inchon, and returned to his farm. His fourth evacuation was to Suwon (26 miles) April 30, 1951.

Mr. Lee's family consists of his wife and five children, 2 to 16 years of age. He was born in Changtan Gun, 5 miles southeast of Panmunjum where the "Cease-Fire" talks are now being held. His great-grandfather was a minister in the Central Government for 10 years. Mr. Lee went to primary school at Changtan, Middle school at Kaesong, and normal school at Seoul. The following 9 years he taught primary school in Seoul. While teaching school he saved his money, gave his sister money to go to school and also bought a house. In March 1936 he went to Japan, attending Tokyo horticultural school for a year. Following this, he studied for 18 months at the horticultural branch, agricultural experiment station, Ninomiya Village, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. In 1938, he returned to his farm in Mansoo Village.

Mr. Lee is a fine example of a farmer having the "know-how and practicing it."

• **BELLO HORIZONTE**, a town in the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, is the new address of Aleta McDowell, for the past 4 years 4-H Club agent with the Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service. She will spend approximately 2 years in South America working in the program of the Nelson Rockefeller Foundation, established to improve social and economic conditions in rural Brazil.



Louise Rosenfeld, assistant director in charge of home economics extension work in Iowa, shows the extension family tree to Margaret McKeegan, in charge of the TV home-hour program.

It's Your Home Hour

"IT'S YOUR Home Hour," the announcer says as the camera picks up a scene or two on balop cards—and another 30 minutes of information and inspiration is televised to homemakers in Iowa.

Every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 2:30, the home economics program from Iowa State College's WOI-TV features something of interest to the women viewers.

Margaret McKeegan, assistant editor for the Extension Service and producer for the show, coordinates the planning for the office of information. She schedules programs, prepares scripts and rehearses the participants.

Many programs form a series, so homemakers get a sequence of lessons on home management, foods and nutrition, clothing and many other subjects of interest to the women today. The new studios provide a demonstration kitchen for the programs on foods and nutrition.

Students from the home economics journalism class in television present original programs on the Home Hour.

Homemakers are brought in as guests on such occasions as the style show which ended the 9-program se-

ries on "Make a Dress-TV" or for the National Home Demonstration Week program. The Home Demonstration Week program was a challenge to the staff. They felt that it should give a comprehensive picture of home demonstration work. A real tribute belonged to the many women who take active part in extension work. The role of the home demonstration agent, and the many staff members who assist her, should be presented in pictorial fashion. The television audience should know more about the home economics information which was theirs for the asking.

This was a huge "bill of goods" for a 30-minute program. How did Miss McKeegan bring it all into focus before the television cameras?

The first guest was an Iowa homemaker who had long been familiar with the extension program for rural homemakers, but who "in a larger sense" could speak for the extension educational program in itself as a member of the State Board of Education. Representing the many homemakers who are taking leadership roles in their communities and in the State, Mrs. George Kyseth laid the cornerstone for the program as she

said, "We need leaders in our communities but we also need leaders to help our modern homemaker use her time, her energy and her modern home conveniences to the greatest advantage for her family."

And with this accent on leadership as the cue, the television cameras turned to Louise Rosenfeld, assistant director in charge of home economics extension work. With a friendly word of greeting to her audience, and a comment that she didn't get to visit with them via television as often as she would like, Miss Rosenfeld began to tell the story of the Iowa Home Economics Extension Family Tree. A flannelgraph did it.

With a camera close up on the flannelgraph, the tree was built starting with the roots (the homemakers and their local leaders); the trunk of the tree (the county home demonstration agent); the main limbs or branches (specialists, 4-H staff, and supervisors, and administrative staff); and finally the leaves (research personnel of the Land Grant Colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics).

To tell the extension story even more completely, Miss Rosenfeld then introduced to her audience a senior home economics student who was joining the extension service as a county home economist upon graduation. Her duties, and the duties of all county home economists, were explained to the audience as they traveled to Hardin County to see Jacqueline Dolph, county home economist, at work. This part of the program, showing Jacqueline in her office, at a program planning meeting, a leader training meeting, a group meeting in the Eldora Community Center, was presented by film.

To summarize the part that the extension service plays in helping the Iowa homemaker who believes that "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World," a list of the subjects being studied by homemakers in Iowa this year was voiced. These subjects were superimposed over a film of a homemaker and her family.

As a final feature, showing another of the many interests of Iowa homemakers, the Jasper County women's chorus closed the program.

Maine Ready To Feed Many in an Emergency

JOHN W. MANCHESTER, Assistant Extension Editor, Maine

WOMEN'S extension groups in Maine had 30 years of experience in preparing the serving "Square Meals for Health" at their monthly meetings.

This training now serves as a background for the emergency feeding program.

The Extension Service and 12,000 women were ready to go into action when they were called on in April 1951. At that time, Helen Hanson, of Augusta, special assistant to the Maine director of Civil Defense and Public Safety, conferred with Extension Service officials.

Miss Hanson stressed the need for emergency feeding units throughout the State. Many points in Maine are considered vital target areas should an enemy attack the United States.

As a result of this conference, district training classes for home demonstration agents were held at Orono and Lewiston in May of last year. Dr. Kathryn E. Briwa, foods specialist,

and Dr. Evelyn Blanchard, nutritionist for the Federal Extension Service, were in charge.

At the June conference of extension agents, the home demonstration agents decided that because of the great need the Square Meals for Health would be revised to serve as emergency feeding training and was renamed Meals for Many.

Then the home demonstration agents conducted one or more training classes in each county to train leaders of the community emergency feeding units. They also met with the county director of Civil Defense and Public Safety, when possible, so that a coordinated program could be arranged.

The community leaders then proceeded to locate halls for the emergency feeding and to round up equipment needed.

In February 1952 it was found that Maine's emergency feeding program needed a little extra push, so Mrs.

Esther D. Mayo, of Rockland, former Knox-Lincoln Counties' home demonstration agent, was appointed district agent in charge of emergency feeding.

Dr. Briwa, Mrs. Mayo, and Maine's county home demonstration agents chose menus that could be prepared quickly, yet met nutritional requirements. Maine's Emergency Feeding Manual was the result.

The manual features recipes and menus for emergency feeding of 25, 50, or 100 people. It includes a table of equivalents, an inventory list of equipment found at each feeding center, names of each emergency feeding unit, with telephone numbers and names of persons supplying food, also addresses and telephone numbers of local and county civil defense directors are listed.

Each of the five menus was put on a different page in the manual. Thus, only one page need be taken out in an emergency.

Another feature of the manual is a diagram for cafeteria-style service used in emergency feeding. Sanitary regulations are listed. Simple menus for breakfast and sandwich menus are also included to be used if needed.

Mrs. Mayo, with the home demonstration agents, held a second series of county training classes early in 1952. The Emergency Feeding Manuals were distributed and explained, and practice in preparing and serving emergency meals was obtained. The chairman and the cochairman of each community feeding program in the county were invited to attend. An emergency menu was prepared and served.

Each of the approximately 500 groups organized for emergency feeding has served an emergency meal at its feeding center and has practiced using cafeteria-type service at least four times at Extension Association meetings, Mrs. Mayo reports.

Sanitation practices, such as sterilizing silver and dishes, have been used for the public suppers. Sterilizing the dishes would be very important in case of emergency in order to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

Timing the speed of preparation and serving has been one of the features of the emergency feeding train-



Col. John W. Lovell, assistant State director of Civil Defense and Public Safety, looks pleased with his serving of chicken pie, coleslaw, bread, and butter at the emergency feeding demonstration.

ing classes. All of the menus were prepared in from 45 minutes to one hour and served from 35 to 60 people in 4½ minutes or less. In order to speed up the serving of large groups, streamlined cafeteria-type service was used. For example, during National Home Demonstration Week, April 27 to May 3, the South Sangerville Extension group fed 167 people in 13 minutes. Col. John W. Lovell, assistant State director of Civil Defense and Public Safety, went through the line with the other guests and spoke on the value of the program. Thirty-eight people were fed in 2½ minutes at Thorne's Corner. Once people are used to this type of service, it will be even faster.

Maine has had experience with emergency feeding programs in the past. The latest major emergencies were the 1947 forest fires in Bar Harbor, Brownfield, and other sections of Maine. Officials found then that people needed well-balanced, hot meals and not such foods as cold sandwiches and doughnuts. At least one hot meal each day is needed, and preferably two or three. The British also found this true during World War II.

Homemakers in Brownfield, Oxford County, reported that they would have done a much better job of feeding the fire fighters and evacuees in the 1947 fires if they had had the emergency feeding training then that they have now.

Leading the State in the number of emergency feeding centers in one town is Auburn, with seven. Winterport has five centers. The 500 centers are distributed throughout the State so that people may be fed in any emergency that might arise.

The emergency feeding program comes under deputy number four in the Civil Defense and Public Safety organization. The program goes into effect immediately when the Governor declares an emergency and certain sections or the whole State are made disaster areas. This is provided by State law.

So, rural Maine is ready. As Colonel Lovell has said, "The emergency feeding program is like good insurance. It's better to be ready, and not have to use it, than it is to need it and not have it."



Irma Ross, home demonstration agent, Gregg County, Texas, assists home management leaders with house plans.

Achievement Through Leaders

The voluntary local leader is an important spoke in the wheel of home demonstration work in Texas, points out Maurine Hearn, State home demonstration leader.

Records show that 79,376 trained leaders in 1951 assisted county home demonstration agents in carrying home economics information to both rural and urban women and girls. This is an increase of 23 per cent over the number trained in 1950. These leaders held 18,989 meetings with an attendance of 456,259, which is an increase of 76 per cent over the attendance the year before. In addition, they helped 185,533 individuals.

A notable result of this program was the increase of club membership and interest by young homemakers in home demonstration work.

Leadership training has enabled the Texas Extension Service to conduct such programs as that of the tailoring of women's suits and children's coats. By the end of 1951, the fourth year for this program, 81 counties had received help. Reports show that during the past year 16 agents and 155 leaders were trained. These in turn taught the principles of tailoring to 357 other women. A total of 529 suits and coats were

made at a cost of about \$11,000. These were valued at about \$29,000, a saving of more than \$18,000.

Teaching work simplification in homes was expanded by the leadership training program. More than 33,143 homemakers and 4-H girls used simpler and easier ways for improving such jobs as setting the table, house cleaning, making beds, washing dishes, sewing, ironing, laundering keeping the yard, and preparing, serving and conserving food.

A new program for training leaders in creative arts was begun last year when regional workshops were held at Texas State College for Women and Texas Technological College with an attendance of 57 women. The leaders were given training in creative designing of clothing, interior home improvement and gifts.

- Re-upholstering, freezing foods, tailoring, and other homemaking skills aren't enough to satisfy Benton County, Oreg., extension members. The 18 extension units in the county take turns broadcasting every other Friday morning, reports Miss Helen Sellie, home demonstration agent,

"TOIDE" (tide) is more important than "toime" (time) to residents of the Outer Banks, a pencil-thin string of islands and sand bars bounding North Carolina's 320-mile Atlantic coastline.

The Outer Bankers, some of whom are descendants of shipwrecked sailors, live in a picturesque land of sand dunes, windblown trees, surf, and storm. They live unhurried lives, use Elizabethan phrases, and speak with an accent heard nowhere else in the world.

West and south of Cape Hatteras, the graveyard of the Atlantic, lies the island of Ocracoke, a 16-mile-long ribbon of sand averaging less than a mile in width. Except for the village of Ocracoke, the island remains in a primitive state. The village, a commercial fishing community of some 700 persons, is clustered around Silver Lake, a quarter-mile oval natural harbor at the southern end of the island.

Ocracoke, a part of Hyde County, is isolated from the mainland by Pamlico Sound, which at that point is about 20 miles wide. To reach the village, Hyde County extension workers must travel by boat—mail boat from Washington (over 50 miles away) twice weekly, or mail boat from the village of Atlantic (more than 150 miles distant) daily, leaving at 1 p.m. and arriving at Ocracoke 3½ hours later.

Hyde County agents and the district agents conferred with the Ocracoke school principal and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rondthaler.

Extension Serves Out-of-th

For several months they talked over the needs and interests of the people and what could be done about them. As a result of this planning, the decision was made to conduct a 3-day nutrition program in November including a parent-teacher association meeting the first evening. Rita Dubois and Mrs. Jewell G. Fessenden, extension nutritionists; Alma Lee Cathey, Hyde County home demonstration agent; and R. M. Williams, Carteret County farm agent, helped with the program.

Careful planning and preparation were needed to carry out the project. An unusual amount of equipment had to be carried along. Since the transportation involved 30 miles or so on a small mail boat, careful screening was necessary to be sure of space. Even so, when the party arrived at the embarking wharf, there was an impressive array of equipment. It included boxes of kitchen utensils, charts, packages of literature, kits with dishes and linens for table setting, a huge movie projector, raincoats, boots, coats, personal luggage, and a mammoth-sized box of strawberry plants generously supplied for the islanders by Mr. Williams.

The extensioners were spotted at once as "the cooks they are looking for on the island." Everyone seemed to know of their coming.

The first evening the extensioners

went to the school where a parent-teacher association meeting was in progress with 38 persons, including a high proportion of men, present.

Mr. Williams presented a slide-illustrated lecture on poultry and gardening. Then he distributed the several hundred strawberry plants which he had brought from his own garden. He explained how to put out and care for the plants, and the people seemed very happy to receive them. Some returned the next day to get plants.

One afternoon's program had to be canceled because of stormy weather and high water. (Salt water often covers the island and destroys plants. This condition makes gardening and feed production difficult.) But adjustments were made so that all of the planned subjects could be included in the schedule.

Attendance was lower than had been expected because of high water. Very few of the people have cars and water covers a great deal of the island when there are heavy rains. Attendance increased with improved weather and as word spread regarding what was really taking place. Average attendance was in the 20's (all were women and girls except at the first night PTA meeting).

Mr. Williams remained 2 days, during which time he visited gardens and a few poultry flocks and talked to a



The transitory nature of man-made plans are always before those on Ocracoke. This five-masted schooner went to pieces on Diamond Shoals in 1921.



The sea is the main highway to and from Ocracoke, a fishing community of some 700 people.

Way Places

group of schoolboys about 4-H Club work.

Miss Dubois talked to a group of primary school children on nutrition, at the request of their teacher, who said she had tried to teach them how to eat and how to conduct themselves at table. Miss Dubois found that the teacher had done an excellent job. The little tots were the only ones found who knew very much about the "Basic Seven." They also seemed to eat very well.

In a brief dietary check of the girls and women who attended the meetings, it was found that the basic deficiencies were about the same as those found in a recent State-wide study—very low milk consumption, too few fruits and vegetables, and lack of efficient meal planning. The deficiencies apparently were not very much greater than for the rest of the State.

Gardens are excellent during each spring, the group was told. Most of the food is imported and is more expensive than on the mainland. Fresh foods are not always available in the six stores that sell groceries. Sea foods generally are plentiful but not always.

Mrs. Fessenden believes more people should grow gardens, more vegetables should be conserved, and some small fruits should be produced. More fish should be frozen for use

during periods when fishing is hampered or prohibited by weather. There is need for more education on nutrition and food preparation, and for wider use of all types of milk.

At the closing session an attempt was made to determine the interest of the group in future annual meetings. Questionnaire cards were filled in by 16 of the 22 women present. They listed their interests as follows:

Refinishing furniture, 14; clothes and house furnishings, 11 each; step and time saving, 5; flowers and shrubs, 4; making new clothes, 3; food preservation, handicrafts, and fitting patterns, 2 each; short cuts in sewing, fitting patterns, gardening, kitchen planning, home laundry, and money management, 1 each.

The questionnaire showed that most families ate all their meals at home, a large proportion grew gardens and kept chickens, but no family in the group owned a milk cow. About half produced fruit of some kind. Most families had one or two children, but none had more than three.

If only one meeting a year can be held, two other teaching methods may be possible. Circular letters and radio programs could be carefully planned and used.

The people on Ocracoke Island, says Mrs. Fessenden, are "intelligent, intensely patriotic, and apparently interested in personal and community development. They seem to love their island with fervor. Their hospitality and friendliness made our experience one to remember."



Like Jake Alligood, a fisherman, those who live on Ocracoke are friendly.



Roads on North Carolina's outer banks are sandy and rutty through forests of gnarled live oak and yaupon.



Ocracoke, 20 miles from the mainland. The village of 700 persons, has an excellent harbor.



Cape Hatteras Light—the tallest on the Atlantic coast, guards the "Graveyard of the Atlantic" and symbolizes to the people the sea which conditions their lives.

The Job of the County Agent

Another slant on the subject, continuing the series of articles begun last fall

TESTS OF PROGRESS

D. M. HALL

Assistant Professor
Agricultural Extension, Illinois

MY WORK is such that I spend considerable time thinking about and planning measures of progress. After reading the series of articles *On the Job of the County Agent*, I wondered how we can tell when an agent is on the right track. What is the proof of progress?

Is is the volume of goods? Is it the technology which produced them? Or is it the quality of human behavior? No doubt most of us will agree that things are merely means and that our real ends are people.

If this is agreed, then emotionally mature individuals and an integrated society is the ultimate goal of the county agent's job.

During the last one hundred years scientists have virtually remade the world. In reconstructing a world, just as in remodeling a building, many odds and ends are thrown into the discard. Discarding old ideas leaves persons painfully confused unless they are flexible enough to accept an attitude which permits them to change as the world moves on.

Merely being willing to accept change is not enough—we must direct it. Accepting change implies submission, while directing it implies *vision, planning, and the will to action*. How a generation plans for change rather than how doggedly the oldsters resist change is one good measure of progress.

We do what we do because we consider it worth while. Our decisions as to what is good or bad have their bases in our experiences and early teachings (sometimes with a stick). There is no mystery about our goals

—they all were learned. We may not remember when or where; nevertheless, we have learned our likes, developed our desires, and been taught our tastes. Learning is the basis for our goals.

What we teach our children is a measure of the advancement of our generation. If it takes about 25 years to turn an idea into an act we must take a long look ahead when we formulate policies and principles. We have plenty of time, but not to waste. Persistence is another test of progress. It may seem that persistence and flexibility are opposites, and they are. This merely emphasizes the importance of balance. Nothing is either black or white, good or bad.

Greater demands for accuracy are made today than ever before. Industry is demanding tolerances not greater than .002 or .003 inch. Inaccuracies cannot be granted the pharmacist nor the bacteriologist. We depend upon the bus driver, the chemist, the dairyman, but sometimes they fail us.

The idea of dependability so completely pervades education that it hardly seems necessary to mention it.

We can't live alone. We must live together. World War II should have taught us that we can't even destroy our enemies. Thus we must find ways to live with our neighbors. But we can't live with them unless they are dependable. There are too many things to know for anyone to know it all; consequently, our society will disintegrate unless we can depend on one another. People differ in ability and skills. Such difference permits the division of labor. Respect for differences is tolerance, and tolerance is the basis for cooperation.

The solutions to most of our problems are found in group life. In a

group we find security and satisfying experiences. In a group we can divide our labors and thus increase our skills and our production of goods. In a group we find advantages in our search for food and shelter. And only in a group are we able to regulate the conduct of our fellowmen.

We live in groups, we belong in groups, but our group life hasn't always been successful. Perhaps it has been because there are some who think they can go it better alone. Perhaps it is because we lack understanding of and skill in cooperation.

There are two levels of cooperation—*against* and *for*. The latter is considered far more advanced. Cooperation is politically, economically, and socially right. Experiments have shown how impossible it is to force people to be democratic and cooperative. On the other hand it is easy to force people into autocratic behavior. Cooperation depends on freedom, but freedom is not free; it can neither be inherited nor enforced, it must be earned to be deserved and learned anew each generation.

Which of the four tests I have listed comes first? Perhaps it's the plan, the purpose, which depends on the persistence test. But purposes are never born full bloom; they grow and mature with time. Since growth is change, then maybe the flexibility test is first, because new goals could never be evolved by persons who would not change. Maybe we should place the cooperative test first, for no new program could be set into operation unless people work together. This idea suggests we might place dependability first because people can't work together unless they can depend on each other. Perhaps there is no first. Maybe progress depends upon how well we balance all four.

Have You a Plan for Professional Improvement?

HENRY SEFTEN, Extension Educationist, U.S.D.A.

COOPERATIVE Agricultural Extension Work is still so relatively new that almost every extension director will tell you that one of his most difficult problems is getting well-qualified workers to do the job.

This problem is not just a matter of salaries. A larger part of the problem is the lack of training and experience of available workers to tackle the jobs which must be done.

The optimum possibilities of most extension positions are so varied, extensive, and expansive to accomplish a small percentage of the job potentials takes ability plus training.

While good preservice training and experience are tremendous assets for an extension worker, some administrators are coming to believe that in-service training along with better salary schedules offer the greatest hope for keeping better qualified workers on extension jobs.

At the present many States have liberal plans for short leave for summer school attendance, and an increasing number have regular sabbatic leave for all their extension staff on the same basis as for the resident teaching staff of their college or university.

The present percentage of extension workers who avail themselves of existing leave opportunities for pro-

fessional improvement is so small, however, that one should perhaps review this problem and see how the batting average can be improved. Young workers more recently out of college frequently have not yet sensed the bigness of the job nor the need for additional training. Then, too, some are repaying educational loans or financing new homes and have their noses close to the economic "grindstone."

Extension workers who have been on the job 10 years are usually in their middle thirties. Most of the men are married and have the increasing expense of rearing a family and paying for a home. The women, if unmarried, are often trying to find the answer to the question—shall they marry or be career women all their lives. Most of this group feel that they cannot afford to take leave for professional improvement "quite yet."

The "old timers," those on the job 20 years or more, now in their middle or late forties, frequently have children in college or aged relatives to support and are still paying on the home they bought 10 or 15 years earlier. They have seen their contemporaries in business get much higher salaries even though they have not had leave for self-improvement.

Then there is the group of those who have been on the job 25 years or more. They are 50 to 60 years old and are looking ahead, either with anticipation or resentment, to retirement within a few years. Conserving their resources for their retired years is their big problem.

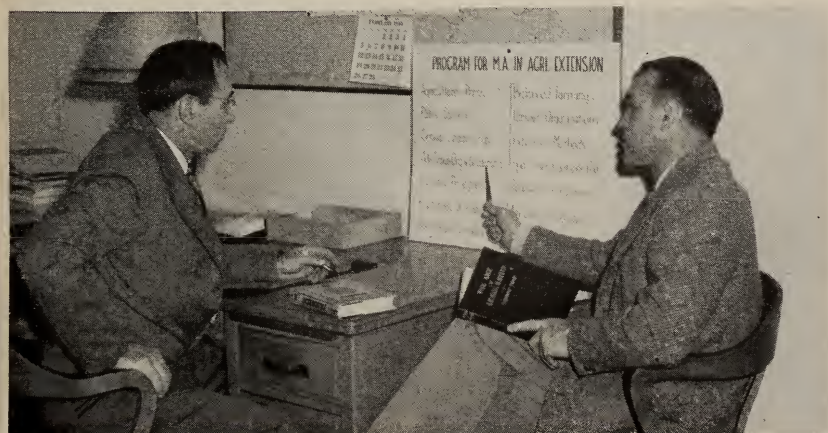
That is the bird's-eye picture of the problem and at first glance it seems largely to be tied up with economics. Perhaps such a conclusion is correct; however, if we examine the expenditures of all these extension workers over a period of years we may find frequent new cars, new radios, TV sets, the latest in housekeeping gadgets, and occasionally or frequently, extended vacation trips. They have been able to buy many of the things they very much wanted.

Perhaps if extension workers very much wanted professional improvement they could have had that too or substituted it for some other less-needed purchase.

The recognition of the need of and the desire for professional improvement may be the biggest part of this problem, even though the financial aspects are also very important.

If there is much truth in this hypothesis, that extension workers can get some professional improvement work all along the line if they very much want to do so, then it behooves extension administrators and supervisors to bend every effort to help create this desire.

Possibly extension administrators should insist that "if you are going to stay on the job with us, we expect that you will work out your own plan for continuous professional improvement while you are on our payrolls." Or possibly a plan might be supported whereby training funds are provided to reduce the cost of tuition while studying. Such a policy in addition to deserved salary boosts, occasionally, would do a lot to change the present situation.



F. E. Rogers (left), State extension agent and advisor to graduate students in Extension at University of Missouri, helps extension worker plan program.



Members of the Ada Hanna Farmers' Club get together at least once a month to discuss community problems and plan improvements. Club president Luther Spears (extreme right).

All for One—One for All

DURELL DAVIS, Assistant Extension Editor, Alabama

IN A remote section of Marion County, in the Ada Hanna community, live some of the happiest people in the South. Their secret is cooperation. Their goal is better farm living. And through two wide-awake organizations, the Ada Hanna 4-H Club and the Ada Hanna Community Club, this small group of colored farmers is finding the road to prosperity.

Landscaped homes, all electric kitchens, and new farm trucks and tractors are outward signs of their success. But the real story of Ada Hanna lies in the individuals who are making the changes.

Almost every member of the community—from the youngest child to the oldest grandmother—has had a part in changing Ada Hanna for the better.

In their regular 4-H Club meetings boys and girls of the community learn scientific methods of farming and homemaking. The boys learn how to produce more on each acre and how to get the most from these crops by wise marketing. They also learn what combinations of crops and livestock

are most profitable and best suited to their farms.

Then they get practical experience in putting this knowledge to work by carrying out livestock and row-crop projects at home.

The girls learn about nutrition, dressmaking, cooking, food preservation, and a host of other homemaking arts. And they also learn more by carrying out homemaking projects on their own.

Almost every 4-H Club member carries out some type of farm and home project. Once each year they display some of their work at an achievement-day program in the Ada Hanna School. Winners are selected in each project group.

Through the farmers' club, adults of the community follow much the same program of learning. At regular meetings they learn better farming methods from County Agent John Yarbrough and his staff. And many of these ideas are put to work on individual farms.

Home-improvement and community projects are planned in meetings of the farmers' club. "Everyone is

anxious to help build up Ada Hanna," says Luther Spears, president of the club. "If they think an idea is good for the community they'll get behind it and put it over."

Results of the two Ada Hanna clubs can be seen throughout the community. Mrs. Renzie Spears has a remodeled kitchen complete with electric refrigerator and electric mixer. Buron Bobo has landscaped his home and remodeled a bedroom and the living room. Albert Belk has built a new home since he began dairying.

McDavid West is now milking nine cows and getting a regular income from grade B milk sales. Recently he added a registered Jersey bull to his herd. Napoleon Spears has found hogs to be a profitable marketing medium for corn.

A dozen or more families who didn't have enough milk for their own diets 5 years ago are now realizing a big part of their yearly income from dairying.

On other farms poultry and hogs are moving the farm balance sheet from the red to the black side of the ledger.

But the big rewards of community cooperation cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. Residents of Ada Hanna value most the friendly spirit of neighborliness and the self respect each individual has gained from taking part in the progress.

Building a Future

The Tennessee Community Improvement Program sponsored by business and civic groups in cooperation with the Extension Service now includes 626 organized rural communities. Every county but one is represented.

Many thousands of rural people are improving their land, their living, and the way of life their communities offer them, points out Eugene Gambill, chairman of the State committee on community improvement.

Working closely with their agents in recruiting and training local leadership, they are achieving together many things impossible for families to do alone. They are blazing a real trail in better rural living that will help others who follow their example.

Extension Days in Burma

OTTO K. HUNERWADEL, Agriculture Adviser to the Shan States and formerly county agricultural agent in Wayne and Lawrence Counties, Tenn.

BEING an agricultural adviser in the Shan States is like being a county agricultural agent in any southern county of the U.S.A. Working with the agriculture officer, cooperating with the related departments, such as soil conservation and forestry, giving demonstrations and advice, engaging in all kinds of extra program activities in addition to directing the work on the Agricultural Experimental Farm in Taunggyi, is a schedule which sounds natural to a county agent.

In wheat sowing time in the Shan States last fall, I gave such demonstrations as how to prepare the land, how to treat the wheat before planting with pesticides, how to use the cyclone seed sower for more even seed distribution, and apply commercial fertilizer, how to plow under green-manure crops (here they cut them first which is double trouble), and how to adjust farm machinery.

To sell the idea of better methods, I visited the Sawbwa of Hopong State and talked to him about the value of treating wheat with a seed disinfectant before planting. He seemed keenly interested. I told him I had brought along enough wheat seed to plant an acre of a variety I had grown on the Experimental Farm at Taunggyi.

The Sawbwa was interested and called in a group of eight of his farmers. In their presence, I demonstrated how to treat the wheat and explained the purpose of the treatment. The treated wheat was presented to one of the farmers who since then has planted the wheat according to my directions. This demonstration will be followed with one on applying a top dressing of sulfate of ammonia on seven-eighths of the sown area that he may also see the benefit of using a commercial fertilizer.

From one-half pound of broom corn seed I grew on the Experimental Farm, enough good straw to make 90 American type brooms which are stronger and more durable than the ordinary type made in Burma. We saved one and one half barrels of seed from this crop. This we distributed among cultivators scattered over the Shan States and had an acre on the Experimental Farm planted to broom corn. When this is harvested and cured I will demonstrate the method of making American type brooms on the broom winding machine that I made for the Village Teachers Training School last year.

The brooms that the students made last year have received quite a bit of attention. Now many of the business people of Taunggyi are asking that this crop of straw be made up into brooms so that they may handle them in their shops.

In one nearby village I was asked to look over some young apple and pear trees. I found them to be infested with San Jose scale and demonstrated to the owner how to treat the trees with DDT. This cleared the trees of the insects which pleased the owner very much.

These are but some of the everyday chores of an agent in Burma but illustrate the brotherhood of county agricultural agents the world over.

An Extension Wife in Burma

Mrs. Hunerwadel went to Burma with her husband and like other extension wives found plenty to do. How she taught a class of 64 Burmese men (Burmese women aren't allowed out much) to can was written up in the *New York Herald Tribune* on May 11, 1951. At the end of 4 months Otto and his wife put on a big village dinner and each dish served had been canned at

least 3 months much to the amazement of the guests. "The feast was a sensation," she reported and after that everyone wanted to learn how to can but the necessary equipment was not available. She came back to America and told her story. She got what she needed and the Burmese government paid the freight back to Burma.

MSA is providing the Shan States with the necessary equipment to put the canning industry on a commercial basis. Mr. Hunerwadel is acting as technical adviser.

The sad news of the death of Otto K. Hunerwadel in Rangoon, Burma, on July 30 was received after this article had gone to press. His work has pioneered the way for other Point 4 extension workers coming after him.

4-H Calf Sale

The first all-breed purebred calf sale for the benefit of Massachusetts dairy club members was held March 1 in Northampton. Forty-two calves sold for an average of \$171.90.

Sales were limited to 4-H Club members and only one calf could be purchased by any one member. Ceilings were set by a committee for each breed so that the youngsters would not be carried into an unreasonable price in the excitement of the auction.

The future dairymen were helped to a great extent, says Harley A. Leland, assistant State 4-H Club leader at the university, in the purchase of calves by special loans. A radio station in Hartford, through its radio farm director, Frank Atwood, a former extension worker, granted 18 loans totaling close to \$3,100. Nearly \$1,400 was loaned through a foundation of which Mr. Leland is chairman.

4-H Leaders Trained

LOCAL 4-H leaders throughout the 67 Pennsylvania counties attended county-wide training meetings for the 1952 season. Many meetings had two sessions with leaders of agricultural and home-making 4-H Clubs taking part. This gave both groups an opportunity of meeting together for part of the time to talk over the joint events in 4-H and participation in the county, State, and national events, which concern members in both agriculture and homemaking projects.

The 4-H programs showed an increased interest in joint 4-H activities of boys and girls, with members over 15 years assuming leadership in planning and executing these events. Under local-leader guidance the ability of youth to run their own show never ceases to surprise many leaders.

One of the key ideas which has found favor this year has been meetings centered around the '52 theme, *Serving as Loyal Citizens Through 4-H*. Typical of these was the panel discussion in Schuylkill County. On the panel were: The Honorable Judge Charles Standeumeir, of the Juvenile Court, Schuylkill County, representing the Commonwealth; The Reverend Arthur P. Snyder, West Penn; Mrs. Eugene Dresher, local leader, Ringtown, Penn.; L. Isabel Myers, assistant State club leader (the moderator); Martha Tobash, a 4-H Club member; and Mrs. Grace Meck, local leader, Deer Lake, Pa. (panel secretary).

Honorable Judge Standeumeir introduced the feature with a 7-minute talk which defined Citizenship in America. The panel then considered such questions as: What does a 4-H member think citizenship is? Where do they get their ideas on citizenship? Where do they get their ideas as to poor citizenship, and What can we do in 4-H to cultivate good citizenship?

The 4-H member placed the home economist and training first in citizenship training. Reverend Snyder stressed the positive influence of home, school, church, and others on developing a citizenry. He related in detail a visit to the home of a club

member where upon invitation he showed interest enough to view the member's accomplishments in home furnishings and described the color scheme and skills accomplished. The panel concluded that this type of recognition of members' efforts was the best and that local leaders should take every opportunity to express specific approval whenever possible.

The importance of the leaders' example was brought out by the panel. Leaders are in a position to create broader, wholesome horizons, and to develop good sportsmanship, competence, and poise among the membership.

Who Pays for Soil Testing?

THAT Michigan has established 42 soil-testing laboratories in the past 6 years does not mean Santa Claus just took over. Many sources of funds were tapped to extend the soil-testing program to all but a half dozen Michigan counties, reports Ed Longnecker, Michigan State College soils extension specialist. County agricultural agents supervise operation of all the soil-testing stations.

Setting up the network of testing laboratories relieved heavy pressure on the M.S.C. testing facilities that are still available for areas not covered by local laboratories, Longnecker said.

County and township boards of supervisors wholly financed 11 labs and partially financed 3; farmer organizations financed completely 9 and partially, 7.

Other sources of money were from agricultural services such as merchants, elevators, and lime distributors who helped pay for 5 and completely paid for 4. Laboratory technicians, colleges and high schools set up 7 and soil conservation districts set up 2 and helped set up 2 others. The 42 laboratories tested 32,000 samples in 1951 compared with only 4,615 samples tested by the college in 1946.

Charges made to keep the labs running vary throughout the State. For testing pH, phosphoric acid and potash, 28 counties charge 50 cents a

Leaders can show respect to members by watching and waiting for young persons to succeed; by allowing a member to choose what he or she will do; and by planning ahead with a club member the duties of his club office.

This guidance helps to develop responsibility in 4-H Club members.

This particular day the leaders' meeting convened in the juvenile courtroom, and luncheon was served in the Warden's parlor at the county jail.

Panels, discussions, drama skits, and workshop training meetings all help equip local 4-H leaders in Pennsylvania to organize clubs and develop good meetings with program planning committees.

sample; 5 charge 40 cents and 7 make a charge of 35 cents.

Some counties have inaugurated a system of reducing rates for third or additional samples submitted by one individual. One county charges 25 cents for testing samples for county farmers and 50 cents for samples coming from outside the county.

M.S.C. soil scientists recommend checking organizations in counties for possible sources of funds. It may be possible to interest several groups in the project, Longnecker pointed out. A practical plan in some areas of Michigan with limited agriculture is the district laboratory that services more than one county.

New 4-H Project

A new soil and water 4-H project is being pioneered in Arizona.

A "pilot" club with limited membership is being organized in Maricopa County with test methods of teaching the principles of irrigation and the relationships between soil and water and plant growth. The number of clubs will be limited until subject matter and teaching methods have received initial try-outs with pilot clubs.

Set up as a 3-year project, the first 2 years will deal with the basic principles of soil and water management, while the third year will emphasize the application of these principles by club members on their parents' farms.

Up-to-the Minute

As the pest season advanced this summer in Worcester County, Mass., more and more last-minute calls came through the two-way radio telephone in the car of Associate County Agent George Mingin. In fact, the message was no sooner given than the agent was on his way to aid some fruitman.

Near Worcester is a station, one of a Nation-wide system, serving mobile radio telephones. Worcester County apple growers got the idea of using this in a two-way radio telephone for their local agent. The cost

was not too high, \$25 for installation and \$27 per month for rental.

It is still on an experimental basis but it is proving its worth in more visits per mile. It cuts down the necessary mileage and gives the grower more prompt service too.

Another place where the two-way system comes in handy is in radio pest-control messages. During the pest-control season, Worcester County, cooperating with Radio Station WTAG, puts out three messages each day—early morning, 1:10 in the afternoon and another at 3:50.

Mingin keeps close tabs on the weather, which is easy to do with his short-wave set. He also keeps check right in the orchard of the development of scab and other diseases or of the first signs that certain insects are developing.

If he finds it necessary to make a last-minute change in the afternoon radio messages, he can do so without returning to the office. He calls the short-wave station and they relay the message by phone either directly to WTAG or to the secretary at the county office, who in turn takes the copy to the station. A grower, if the need is urgent, calls the short-wave unit which in turn relays the message to George in his car. When he leaves the car to visit an orchard, he notifies the station he is leaving. When he gets back in the car he notifies the station that he's back and they relay any messages which may have come in the meantime.

"Hills cut down the reception somewhat, but when I'm on top of a hill or on a high point I can receive messages from anywhere in the county," George says. This two-way hookup is going to be helpful in the fall when it comes to facilitating apple shipments by truck drivers.

The panel board and receiving unit which fasten onto the dashboard of the car aren't any larger than a good-sized book. The power unit is a 17-tube 35-volt transmitter which rides in the car truck in a box about 15 by 6 by 6 inches.

To help facilitate his work, George issues mimeographed pest-control bulletins to his fruit growers. Included is a reminder that he can be reached by way of the mobile unit. He specifies which days he'll be in the office or when he can be reached by radio. He lists the telephone number of the mobile station and reminds them to call for car 1015.

An extra service which George handles throughout the pest-control season is an item in the Worcester Telegram-Gazette. It's entitled Today's Spray. He covers not only insects which bother the commercial fruitmen but insects which bother the home gardener, and also the housewife.

Retired Agent Looks Ahead



• OTIS CRANE, former Indiana county agent, is an enthusiastic poultryman at 83 years of age. When he heard about the new Purdue Broad Bars that were being released by the Purdue Poultry Department he immediately asked for a start of this new breed as he wished to develop his own strain and see what a future this new breed might have. He is shown here with one of the breeding males of the new breed that heads one of the breeding pens at Purdue University. At the time this picture was taken he had come to the campus to obtain his start in hatching eggs since he had been chosen by the release commit-

tee as one of those who had sufficient background, equipment, and "future" in the poultry business to qualify for the early release. He got 23 healthy chicks from the 30 eggs released to him in January 1952.

Mr. Crane was the second instructor to teach poultry husbandry at Purdue University, serving in that capacity from 1907 to 1910. He was a Boone County farmer and a prominent Farmer's Institute speaker at the time he was drafted to do this teaching by the late Dean J. H. Skinner. Later, Mr. Crane served as county agricultural agent in Tippecanoe County.

Have you read...



THE ART OF CLEAR THINKING.

Rudolf Flesch. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N. Y., 1951, 212 pp.

- This latest book by Flesch is concerned with the improvement of thinking.

He describes how our thought processes work and how we can make them more effective. If you are interested in a comprehensive résumé of our current knowledge on how we think, and what makes us that way, the first 50 pages of the book provide most of the answers. If you like to punch holes in the other fellow's arguments; hate to be bamboozled by clever advertising or propaganda; enjoy puzzles as a hobby; or like to play question and answer games; then you will continue reading the next 70 pages. And having relished Dr. Flesch's pungent language and pertinent illustrations up to this point, you won't relinquish the book until you have concluded the remaining 60 quickly-read pages, which offer a practical scientific approach to the improvement of one's thinking.

A reading list, appendix, and copious notes on references cited in the text complete the 200 pages of easy-to-take mental food.

Yes, you can read it in a single sitting some evening. But re-reading chapter by chapter in a more leisurely manner will strengthen your conviction that Dr. Flesch has succeeded in brushing away cobwebs; in dissolving accumulated rust; and in putting some oil on your thinking mechanism.

Extension workers who have profited from *The Art of Plain Talk*, and *The Art of Readable Writing*, also by Flesch, will find his newest book even more satisfying. — *Meredith C. Wilson, Chief, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service.*

HOMESPUN CRAFTS.

E. Kenneth Baillie, Director of Art, Northern State Teachers College, Aberdeen, S. Dak. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, 159 pp., 60 plates.

- If you are looking for an idea for inexpensive Christmas gifts to make, 4-H camp craft, bazaar ideas and the like, this book has some helpful suggestions.

Written in a demonstration style—of one—two—three: Tools, materials, and step by step procedure.

Some of the suggestions are much more practical than others. My favorite chapter is the one on felt craft. There are many clever uses for discarded old felt hats.

The sections on tin craft, wood, leather, and metal will start your imagination to working on other possibilities in using everyday materials.

Some caution should be taken in teaching what to decorate and what not to decorate. In my opinion some materials are decorative in texture, color, or grain. An added touch is too much. Glass is a material that should be decorated with caution. Clear or colored sparkling glass often needs no decoration. — *Catherine Peery, Rural Arts Specialist, Virginia.*

BUYING SWEATERS FOR THE FAMILY.

Home and Garden Bulletin No. 16, Shirley Johnstone, Clothing Specialist, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U.S.D.A., 16 pp.

- This gives well-illustrated advice, designed for consumers who want to get the most in a sweater for the price they can afford to pay.

Miss Johnstone discusses the various fibers and stitches used in sweater making and points out that the combination of these two determine the

purpose for which a sweater is best suited. By examining workmanship, consumers can find out how well the garment has been shaped, how securely the seams are joined, and how snugly the neck fits. Labels should be attached to the sweater to indicate the size; whether there are any special finishes, such as shrink-proofing or mothproofing; the color fastness of the dyes used; proper cleaning methods; the fiber content; and the manufacturer's name. — *Edna Watson Owens, Office of Information, U.S.D.A.*

FOOD GUIDE FOR OLDER FOLKS.

Home and Garden Bulletin No. 17, Rosalind C. Lifquist, Mary Walsh Cashin, and Emily C. Davis, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

- This food guide was published recently to help older folks solve the eating problems which often arise after 60 or 70 when it's still so important to give the body the proper amounts of the basic requirements—proteins, minerals, vitamins, and calories.

However, it's just as important to have the right kinds of foods as the right amounts, and so the authors, all of BHNHE, have included a daily food guide giving a complete list of types and quantities of foods needed daily or weekly.

The amount of money the consumer has to spend for food need make a difference only in the variety he can get into his meals. Nutritionists have worked out two food plans to guide weekly shopping, for one person or for a couple, on a low or moderate cost basis. A list of menus for a week based on the low-cost plan reveals just how easy it is to combine foods proportionately to get the proper nutrients.

Other problems considered in the booklet are to combine left-overs in tempting, flavorful dishes; how to prepare meals when there's a minimum of equipment; how to eat out wisely and diet-wise; and how to prepare foods to eliminate difficulties in chewing or digesting. — *Edna Watson Owens, Office of Information, U.S.D.A.*

Science Flashes



What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

New Weapon Against Old Enemy

Ponca, the new wheat variety released last fall, is taking us a big step further in our 200-year-old fight against the hessian fly. In Federal-State experiments since 1941, it has stood up against our worst wheat pest wherever it has been tested—from California to Maryland.

In the hard wheat area of Kansas only 2 percent of Ponca plants became infested and in the soft wheat area of Missouri only 6 percent—in comparison with 75 and 85 percent for the susceptible variety Tenmarq.

Scientists say Ponca can do for the eastern part of the wheat belt what Pawnee is doing for the central part. Pawnee, now the most widely grown variety in the United States, was released in 1943. Since 1947 it has been increasingly difficult to find any in-

festated plants in the central wheat belt, in spite of the fact that some susceptible wheat is still being grown there. Apparently Pawnee is discouraging the build-up of the fly population in general. The flies lay their eggs on the resistant wheat, but the larvae simply do not survive to any extent.

Pawnee, however, loses some of its resistance when grown in the eastern part of the wheat belt. Ponca is even more resistant to hessian flies than Pawnee, but it is less hardy, which will limit its use to areas where winter damage is less common.

New Soybean for Mid-South

The new soybean variety Dorman fills the last gap in the soybean map of the United States.

Superior varieties have replaced older ones in every region except the upper Mississippi Delta and Mid-South. Dorman fits this region and will replace S-100 now widely grown there. The new variety gives better seed yields and quality and up to 3 percent more oil per bushel than S-100.

Dorman is the tenth in a series of superior varieties released since World War II that have increased the national average yield by 5 bushels per acre and oil content by 1½ pounds per bushel.

The value of these increased yields is pin-pointed by a recent estimate of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, based on current production and prices, that 1 extra pound of oil per bushel equals 40 million dollars in added wealth and 1 more bushel of soybeans per acre equal another 30 million dollars.

Seed of the new Dorman is being increased in the States concerned, and will be in fair supply for next year's planting.

Oak Wilt on the March

Oak wilt is fast becoming a real threat to our oak forests, which furnish a third of our hardwood sawtimber. The disease, which pathologists had hoped was limited to the cooler northern areas, is now spreading south through the Ozarks and has moved east as far as central Pennsylvania and western North Carolina. Apparently no oak species is immune to its ravages, since 40 species have been tested and found susceptible.

Caused by a fungus, the disease kills red and black oaks usually within the same season the first external symptoms appear. So far, no way has been found to save these trees. White oaks fare a little better, since the wilt usually hits only individual branches in any one season. Although cases have been reported of white oaks being killed or badly damaged within a year or so, tests suggested that if found early enough, it may be possible to prune out the infected limbs before the fungus spreads through the trunk.

The bronze foliage of an oak-wilted tree contrasts sharply with the green foliage of a healthy tree and can be seen from a great distance. The symptoms are most conspicuous from mid-June to early September but can be easily identified until the normal autumn colors begin to develop.

Foresters and shade tree officials are cooperating in the search for diseased trees, and State and Federal pathologists are working intensely to find out all they can about the fungus and its spread and control. They urge that reports and specimens of any suspected oak wilt be sent at once to the State pathologist or State experiment station.



The new Ponca wheat variety (left) stood up better under heavy hessian fly attack than Pawnee (right) in Missouri tests.

FBI for Insects

A COOPERATIVE insect detection and reporting service is collecting all the facts on insect enemies of farm production.

The purpose of the service is to (1) assist farmers and others to more adequately protect their crops from insect attack, (2) assure more prompt detection of newly introduced insect pests, (3) lead to the development of a workable insect-pest forecasting service, (4) aid manufacturers and suppliers of insecticides and control equipment to determine areas of urgent need, and (5) in case of necessity, provide a country-wide skeleton structure to be expanded as needed, to combat any attempts at biological warfare.

State, Federal, and private entomological workers and others interested in American agriculture submit information on economic insect pests. All information from these workers in each State is channeled through a State clearing house where it is screened and released for State use, then forwarded to the Bureau for inclusion in a weekly national release. Forty-seven State clearing houses, in charge of competent entomologists, have been organized through the cooperative efforts of extension directors, experiment station directors, and directors or secretaries of agriculture.

This service makes available to county agricultural agents weekly reports from their State clearing house for timely use. In addition, the outlook information provided appraises insecticide manufacturers and their dealers of prevailing insect conditions and thus helps to insure adequate local supplies of insecticides.

In connection with this program, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine proposes to maintain and expand its existing records of foreign and domestic insect occurrence and distribution, thus increasing its service to all entomologists.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has assumed the responsibility of publishing the "Co-operative Economic Insect Report."

Agricultural workers may have their name placed on the mailing list

by writing to the Section of Economic Insect Detection and Reporting, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Blue Print for Rural Progress

(Continued from page 133)

extension State home demonstration leader, told of the changes in Montana rural living over the past quarter century and pointed out some of the problems these changes have created.

Following the presentation of this information, district committees in the six subject-matter fields met to sift through and discuss the county recommendations as a basis for drawing up recommendations for the district. These district recommendations were presented to the entire group at a general session the last afternoon. After the recommendations were discussed and minor changes made they were adopted by the conference.

A total of 882 people took part in the district conferences and of these more than 700 were farm and ranch people. The others were interested business people and representatives of Montana State College and other public agencies.

However, the district conferences were not the end of the Rural Progress movement in Montana. For one thing, a number of the committees strongly urged that similar conferences be held in 5 years, indicating that rural people wish to check up at frequent intervals on progress made and adjustments that need to be made to meet changing conditions.

There is a definite feeling among extension workers in Montana that if the thinking and interest generated at the conferences are to be continued and translated into action, there must be considerable follow-up work. Along this line the extension service is publishing a bulletin containing brief summaries of the three key addresses at each of the district conferences, a summary of the more important recommendations, and finally

a complete account of the recommendations for each district. This publication will be available to all who took part in the county and district conferences as well as to other interested persons.

A number of the recommendations suggested that action along specific lines be taken by certain State and Federal agencies. Such recommendations are being taken from the district reports and sent with an appropriate letter to the agencies concerned.

More important is the fact that many of the recommendations suggested ways and means by which individuals and communities can solve certain problems without outside help.

Finally, agents and local leaders will review their recommendations at frequent intervals and use them as a guide in developing agricultural, youth, and rural living programs in the county.

Corn Judging Revised

A NEW method of judging corn was worked out by D. P. Lilly, Negro county agent, Okmulgee County, Okla., and will be used by the 124 boys carrying special hybrid seed corn projects in the county.

Credit will be given for soil testing, time of planting, the amount of fertilizer used, number of cultivations, and the yield of corn per acre. For example, a boy who has a corn yield of from 16 to 19 bushels per acre will get 18 points on yield and a boy who makes a yield of from 54 to 68 bushels per acre will get 68 points.

First-place corn exhibits at the county fair will get 35 points, second place corn exhibits will get 25 points, and so on down the line. Therefore, the boys exhibiting the ten best ears of corn will not be placed first by the point system, unless he also has high points in cultivation, fertilizers, and other points starting from the breaking of the land.

Final points will be counted at the county fair where the winner will be determined. Therefore, it is possible for a boy who did not have a perfect exhibit to win if he has done a perfect job from the beginning.

Neighborhood Leaders Trained

EIGHTY-TWO Texas Negro leaders from nine neighborhoods in Travis County and three neighborhoods in Bastrop County traveled 140,400 miles to receive 21 hours of training in a leadership training school sponsored by Tillotson College and held on the college campus.

The leadership training school that was organized and conducted by T. A. Mayes, Negro county agricultural agent, and Mrs. Jessie L. Shelton, Negro county home demonstration agent at Travis County, was held for the purpose of preparing neighborhoods to enter the Texas Rural Neighborhood Progress Contest that is sponsored by a farm magazine in cooperation with the Texas Extension Service.

Four courses were offered in the school and each leader attending had the choice of any two of the courses. The courses offered were: Increasing and managing the family income; improving health conditions and services; improving the home and farm; and encouraging social participation.

The students attending the school included men, women, girls, and boys who are leaders in neighborhoods of Travis County and Bastrop County.

The class periods were from 45 minutes to an hour twice a week, with the four courses being taught concurrently. Each class had a teacher and consultant. The consultants met with their class each of the six nights and their chief responsibility was to introduce the teachers and give them guidance with reference to the coverage on the course of study.

Twenty-two different teachers taught in the school. Two of the teachers were from Texas A&M. College, one from Bastrop County, one from Manor Community, one from St. Edwards University, two from Samuel Huston College, one from

Tillotson College, two from the State Department of Health, two local ministers, three local physicians and one from the YWCA. The other six teachers represented local business interests and commercial concerns with the exception of Mrs. Katherine Randall, women's editor from Oklahoma City, Okla.

The consultants who worked with the school were Dr. Connie Yerwood, medical consultant for maternity health and child division, State Health Department; Mrs. Ada Simond, associate in health education with Texas Tuberculosis Association; William Collins, assistant to the president, Tillotson College; and B. T. Callender, associate professor of social science, Tillotson College.

Guest speakers for the six nights

were T. C. Richardson, Texas editor, Farmer-Stockman, Dallas, Texas; J. Mason Brewer, folklorist, professor of romance languages, Samuel Huston College; Judge Charles O. Betts, district judge; J. C. McAdams, superintendent, Texas Blind, Deaf, and Orphan School; Mrs. Roger Busfield, newspaperwoman and C. A. Robinson, administrative assistant, Farmers' Home Administration, Dallas, Texas.

The only expense connected with the school was \$3.50 paid for the printing of certificates which were awarded leaders who attended as many as four of the six nights that the school was held.

Dr. Roy Donahue of Texas A&M. College served as chief consultant in the planning of the school.



Half Way Round the World

"It's 8,000 miles between the rice paddies of Burma and the Palouse region of Washington, but the two areas have at least one problem in common. Farmers have to hump to get their crops planted before the rains come," U Ba Thein, Burma's assistant director of agriculture (left) told Russell Turner, assistant extension director in Washington, on his recent visit to that State. He is

spending 7 months in this country looking for answers to his country's farm problems. His interests include research and agricultural extension programs, modern farming methods and machinery, resettlement programs, land use, and land tenure. He is also visiting Wisconsin, Oregon, California, Louisiana, and Washington, D. C.

HOW TO GET A TELEPHONE

Agents Cooperating
in REA Telephone Loan Program



"Just what do you have to do to get a telephone?" farm wife asks county agent. It's a scene in new USDA movie, but real life county agents are frequently asked the same question.

By knowing basic facts about the REA telephone program, county agents in many sections have helped—or can help—their communities obtain dependable telephone service.

No, it's no coincidence that a county agent is in the picture, *The Telephone and the Farmer*. It's in color, available through college film libraries in most States.

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